Told by a Washington Detective. 'I was disgusted a few days ago at a case I worked up," remarked a de

"A young lady who was possessed o considerable money and a number of jewels sent for me. She had beer robbed of some diamonds valued at sev eral hundred dollars. I finally found all but one pin, they having been pawned. I obtained a description of the man who borrowed money upon them, but for several weeks could not locate him. When I did his landlady said that he had left that morning and depot, and was soon rewarded by seeing the man step out of a back. I seized his arm and said, 'You are arrested! 'What for?' he asked in a tone that showed he was not much surprised, but greatly frightened. 'That will be explained at the station,' I replied. There was a feminine shrick from the back and, glancing into the vehicle, I saw it was my fair client. They had just been married and were starting on their wedding trip. I took in the situation at a glance, and then realizing that I was powerless under the new order of affairs, I said: 'I see now that you are not the man I want,' and let him go Then he began to bluster, and taking him aside, I gave him to understand I knew of his robbing the girl to pay the expenses of his courtship, and he quieted down very suddenly."-Washington Evening Star.

| Mr. Irving Tries a Circus Horse. Among the horses tried by Mr. Irving to be used by Don Quixote was an excircus steed which incontinently knelt down when the band played.

AN OPEN LETTER

From Miss Sachner, of Columbus, O., to Ailing Women.

To all women who are ill:-It affords me great pleasure to tell you of the benefit I have derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for the boon given to suffering women in that excellent remedy. Before taking the

Compound I was thin. sallow, and nervous. was troubled with leucorrhœa, and my menstrual periods were very irregular. I

tried three physicians and gradually grew worse. About a year ago I was advised by a friend to try Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and Vegetable Compound, which I did. After using three bottles of age of Sanative Wash, I am now enjoying better health than I ever did, and attribute the same to your wonderful remedies. I cannot find words to express what a Godsend they have been

Whenever I begin to feel nervous and ill. I know I have a never-failing physician at hand. It would afford me pleasure to know that my words had directed some suffering sister to health and strength through those most excellent remedies .- MISS MAY SACHNER,

HOME SEEKERS EXCURSIONS

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GET RICH Quickly. Send for book "Inventions Wandled." Edgar Tate & Co., 245 B'way, N.Y. them?"

AN ELECTRIC CHECK-RECEIVER

For Use in Stores and Factories Where Employes' Time Is Kept, The Scientific American illustrate this ingenious and useful device, which has been patented by a Scotchman. The lower part of a box, of which a transverse section is shown in figure 2, has a drawer divided by a partition into two compartments, one of which has an inclined chute leading to a slot in the lower part of the drawer at the rear. In the top of the box is a time-check-receiving slot, beneath which is pivoted a lever, there being a plate attached to was going to Baltimore. I watched the lower end of the lever, while to its rearwardly curved upper end is pivoted a bar, at whose lower end is a roller. there being also in the bar a rod on which is a counterweight.



ELECTRIC CRECK RECEIVER. box, and its armature lever has real wardly projecting lugs engaged by a bar connected with the curved upper portion of the lever beneath the checkecciving slot. Pivoted in the box is a lever carrying a plate with the words 'early," "late," "closed," the extremity of the lever being slotted to receive a curved wire projecting from the bar carrying a counterweight. Figure 3 shows the magnet and indicator.

A conveniently located clock has a dial in which are hoies to receive contact pins, which also pass into corresponding holes in an insulated ring at he back of the dial, one hole being opposite each hour mark and another fifteen minutes beyond the hour mark and pins inserted through the holes into the ring being touched by the hour hand. The insulated ring and the clock movement are electrically connected with the magnet in the casing and a battery.

When the pins are inserted in the dial a check dropped in the slot before the hour for commencing work is passed from the chute to a receptacle out side the Lox, the indicator then exhibiting the word "early." When the hou hand arrives at the hour at which work begins the curved lever beneath the slot is tilted to deflect the check into a compartment of the drawer, the indicator then showing the word "late," but in fifteen minutes after the firs contact, when the hour hand reaches the second contact, a check cannot be inserted, and the word "closed" is exthe Vegetable Compound and one pack- hibited by the indicator, the apparatus remaining in this condition until it is

> Current Condensations. Germany has a war footing of 2, 700,000 men.

Liverpool has the largest total debt of any town in England. In the United States forty persons

out of each 100 are color blind. The only colored "ossified man" was

went on exhibition in 1890. The English language is spoken by only about 125,000,000 persons, while the Chinese is spoken by over 400,-

A few years ago a Miss Tolleson, of

Memphis, while suffering from tonsilitis, showed atemperature of 158 de-

Sir John Lubbock, the great British naturalist, has made some curious experiments in which he proves that the ouse fly moves his wings 21,120 times minute while flying.

One of the English roads that run between London and Edinburgh advertises "magnificent new corridor trains," which are about on a par with the avrage American ordinary passenger

car, with the aisle down the center. The trade of the kidnaper flourishes in Canton, and young girls cannot safeiv go about without an escort. Recent ly three girls, accompanied by several maid servants, went to a photographer's to get their portraits taken. They

had been in the shop only a few minutes when seven men broke rudely in seized the maidens, forced them to enter sedan chairs, which they had in waiting, and carried them off.

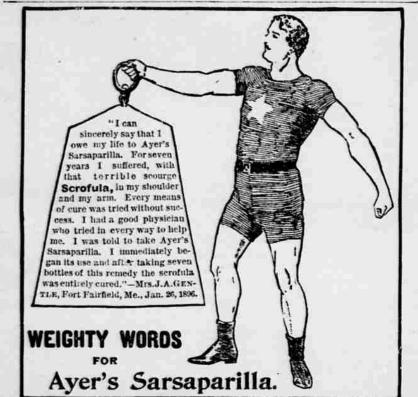
C. R. Hay, of Aberdeen, S. D., has a section of fir tree in which is interlocked and partially covered by growth the head and horns of a Rocky Mountain ram. Below the horns the tree trunk shows a diameter of two feet or nore, while above it is gnarled and knotted with several lateral growths To all appearances the ram had lodged in the fir when the tree was small, and the rigid horns had strangled its growth above and greatly distorted it Mr. Hay found it while the tree still stood in a gulch near Butte City, Mont. several years ago. The horns were about twelve feet from the ground as

the tree stood. The Note of Doubt. praise of death on the ground, for instance, on which such praise is expressed in the famous poem, "Thanatopsis," was admirably exposed once by a remark of the French wit, Eugene

Labiche. Labiche and Emmanuel Arago were conversing about the hereafter, when

Arago said: "After all, why fear death? Is it not orgetfulness, rest, tranquillity?" "Oh, no doubt," said Labiche, "but

are you sure you'll be able to enjoy



OF THE DAYS GONE BY.

Dreams, come home to my heart again. With the memory of the past! Come, with your pleasure and your pa And your hopes too bright to last! Come from your hidden graves that lie In the beautiful realms of the days gon

Come, from your glorious graves that lie In the realms of the days gone by!

As once in the halls of Eld. Welcome the pleasure and the pain For the beauty your brief lives held!

caves. Dreams, come out of your myriad graves In the wilds and the dim sea-caves!

Dreams, come out of your secret graves,

In the woodland wilds and the dim ser

Ye throng the halls of my heart one With faces sad with pain! Oh, faded ghosts of the drams of yore, The joy comes not again!

Go back! to your mournful graves that lie In the shadowy realms of the days gone Go back! to your voiceless graves that he

In the realms of the days gone by!

MILLIE AND MOLLIE.

"I've come to ask you for the hand of our daughter." said young Bromley, stumbling to the seat offered him by the girl's father.

"Which one?" asked old Dimmock, the coal merchant, laying down the newspaper which he had been reading and eying the young man curiously. "Sometimes I think it is Mollie, and again I am sure it is Millie," replied young Bromley, genuinely perplexed. The old coal merchant looked sympa-

"You can't have both," said he, after an awkward pause. "They're splendid girls, good enough for anybody!" exclaimed the young

"Well, I rather think," said the old man, proudly.

"I could be happy with either them," went on young Bromley. "I'm disposed to think," observed old Dimmock, "that you have been

happy with both of them." "So they've told me more than once. said Bromley, with the pleasant light of recollection in his eyes. "Well, can't you make up your mind

which girl you want to marry?" The old coal merchant looked at the young man with the fresh color and the loval blue eyes as if he would like to have him for a son-in-law. Young Bromley did not answer for a

moment, and then be said slowly: "Which do you think sounds the better-'Millie Bromley' or 'Mollie Bromley?' Sometimes I've looked at it in that way."

"I don't think there's much to choose," returned the old coal merchant, weighing the question with every desire to be fair.

"You know," continued the young man, "there have been times when I've gone to bed perfectly charmed with the name 'Millie Bromley,' and in the morning 'Mollie Bromley' has caught my fancy. Millie, Mollie; Mollie, Millie -it's an awful puzzle."

"Of course, you've proposed to one of the girls?" inquired their father. "O, yes, indedd," said young Brom

"Then that is the girl you want to marry," exclaimed the old man, trium-Lucius Moore, of Virginia, who first | phantly. "Why, it's simple enough, after all. You've taken quite a load off mind. Which one was it?" "It was Millie-I think," answered

young Bromley, besitatingly. "Think! Don't you know?" The young man flushed and looked

reproachfully at the coal merchant. "Mr. Dimmock," said he, "I'll put it to you as man to man: Which is Millie and which is Mollie?"

"Don't cross-examine me, sir," marry one of the girls it's your business to find out."

"Heaven knows," cried young Bro tey in anguish, "I want to marry either Millie or Mollie and have her all to myself. It's trying enough for a fellow to be over head and ears in love with one girl, but when there are two of them it's more than flesh and blood can

"There, there, my boy," said the old And going to the open French window

"Millie, Mollie! Mollie, Millie!" two sweet, well-bred voices from the

shrubbery. There was a tripping of light feet vine, and Millie and Mollie bloomed into the room.

"How do you do, Mr. Bromley?" they said together, with the same intonation and the same merry glint in their

Millie had auburn hair and brow eyes; so had Mollie. Millie had a Cupid's bow of a mouth, little teeth like pearls, and a dimpled chin; so had Mollie. Millie's arms, seen through her muslin sleeves, were round and white; so were Mollie's.

From walst to tips of their little fee the figures of Millie and Mollie were the same, line for line, and both were The hollowness of the skeptic's dressed in white muslin, with lilac bows behind their white necks and lllac sashes at their waists, lllac stockings without a wrinkle, and each wore white satin shoes. Their hair was loose over their fair brows and was braided down their backs, of just the same length, and tied at the end with lilac ribbons. Millie tied Mollie's bows and Mollie tled Millie's.

"Well, papa?" "Young Bromley tells me," began old Mr. Dimmock, after he had taken drafts of their fresh young beauty by looking first at one and then at the other, and then dwelling upon the fea tures of both with one eye sweep, 'that he proposed to you last night." "O, not to both, you know, Mr. Dim mock," interjected young Bromley. "He asked me to be his wife," said

Millie demurely. "He told me that he could not live without me," said Mollie mischiev-"How is this?" said the old man

turning to young Bromley with a severe look. The young man blushed furiously

and lifted his hands in protest. "I'm sure," he stammered, "one of you is mistaken. I asked you, Millie, to be my wife in the summer-houseand-and-I kissed you. That was before supper, and later in the evening, when we sat on the froat steps, I saw that I couldn't live without you, and that we must get married."

"Before we go any further," interis Millie and which is Mollie? When your dear mother was alive she could tell the difference sometimes, but I don't know to this day."

"Oh, how dull you ere, papa!" said the girls in duet. "I think that is Millie on the right,"

spoke up young Bromley.

"Very good, now let's go on," said VIEWS OF ALTGELD. their father; "where were we? O, yes young Bromley says he asked you to

be his wife, Millie, and declared h couldn't do without you." "I beg your pardon, papa," said Mollie, "he told me that he couldn't live

without me." "Well, let's get our bearings," con tinued the old coal merchant, "Brom ley, you asked Millie to marry yo down in the summer-house, and yo kissed her! That's correct, isn't it?" "There's no doubt about that, sir,

sald Bromley eagerly. "And after supper when you sat to gether on the stoop you told Mollie that you couldn't live without her?" "That I deny, sir. O! I beg your par don, Mollie, you needn't look so angry

I meant no offense." "Did you kiss Mollie?" went on the

old man relentlessly. "No. sir. I--" "Yes, you did, Mr. Bromley," flared

up Mollie. "I admit," said the young man, strug gling with his emotions, "that I kissed her when I said I couldn't live without her, but it wasn't Mollie." "O, Mollie!" said Millie, "how could

vou?" "Now, Millie, do be reasonable," said

Mollie. Old Mr. Dimmock looked mystified. "It seems to me," he said, with show of impatience, "that if I were it love with one of those girls I could tell the difference between them. So far as I can make out, young man, you have asked Millie to be your wife, and have tried to make Mollie believe that you could not live without her. Now, to any one who does not know Millie and Mol lie your conduct would appear to be perfidious. Of course, as between you and Mollie, I must believe Mollie, for the girl certainly knows whether you kissed her."

The old man eved both of his daugh ters hard. Millie was biting her nether lip and so was Mollie; but Mollie was trying to keep from laughing.

Old Mr. Dimmock had an idea. "I would like to clear up this thing to your satisfaction and my own Bromley," said he. "Let me ask you whether Mollie kissed you when you told her you couldn't live without her?" The young man got very red in the

face. "You mean Millie, of course," he replied, with embarrassment. "Perhaps she wouldn't mind saying that she kissed me in the summer-house. But she didn't kiss me on the stoop. I kiss-

"How is that, Millie? Mollie?" asked their father. "Papa," said Mollie decidedly. "I couldn't keep Mr. Bromley from kissing me, but I assure you I didn't kiss

Mollie looked her father straight in the eye, and then she shot an indignant shaft at Bromley. Milie hung her head, and

was as red as a poppy. "I think," said the old man dryly. "that it's plain I'll keep Mollie, and we'll have that marriage before you make another mistake, young man."-New York Sun.

The Greece of To-Day.

To understand the phenomenal rise of Greece we must bear in mind that. though the Greeks had been miserably downtrodden by the Turks for 400 vears; the best hope of the people, borne by an unholy tribut far away into the tools of an inhuman tyranny; and though had It not been for the "untoward event" at Navarino, the whole population of the Morea would have been exterminated beneath the merciless tramp of Turkish hoofs, there nevertheless lived behind the outward show of slavish debasement a heart of sturdy independence that cherished the joined the old man. "If you want to patriotic memories of ages, and seized eagerly on every chance that might en able it to stand before the world in the attitude and character that had given it the most prominent place in the history of the human race. The two years struggle which gave to Greece the right to look Europe in the face as a noble people determined to die rather that live the slaves of a hateful tyranny, a the same time gave to Europe the as surance that Greece was living Greece coal merchant soothingly, "don't take again; and Christian conscience and on so. Either girl is yours with my classic memories combined, when once blessing, but I want to keep one for the yoke was broken, to enable the myself. Let me see if I can help you." Greeks to show to the world that, it spite of the bombshells of Venice and the sabres of Turkey, not only should a Greek mother bear sons to grow up free "Yes, papa, we're coming," sounded from the rapine of Turkish hands, bu desolate Athens should rise to her old position, and along with Edinburgh Glasgow and Aberdeen, assert its place along the stony walk under the grape among famous European cities that combine commercial enterprise with cultivated intelligence. It wasc this noble, patriotic pride that, in the shor, space of half a century, turned the lit tle ruined village into an imposing city

-Prof. Blackie, in The Forum. Tricks of Horse Traders. There are tricks in all trades, but horse trades appear to have more than their share. A new dodge in that line is reported from Philadelphia. The proprietor of an uptown hotel in that city patronized largely by agriculturists was very anxious to sell a horse to a friend from the country, but the latter had some doubt as to the animal's speed. The two agreed upon a certain day for a drive in the park, and in the meantime the hotel man had not been idle. They were bowling along at a pace which was scarcely calculated to create any excitement when a park guard, who had previously been "fixed," arrested the owner of the horse for driving faster than the allowed 3:00 gate. He willingly paid his fine of \$5, and his companion was .. o impressed by the occurrence that he im-

mediately purchased the horse. Webster and Clay Raise the Wind. The recollections of John Sherman, the tallest and thinnest man in Congress, do not embrace the best story of Webster and Clay. Both were great money-makers, and both were forever

in the hardest financial straits. One day Clay went to Webster and said: "Got any money, Dan? I want \$250." "I was going over to borrow that amount of you," said Webster. "I am

dead broke." "Wo. ler where we can raise it? We need \$500 between us." They formed themselves in a committee of ways and means, and after much thought evolved a plan.

"Clay, if you will make a draft on me at thirty days I will indorse it, and we can get the money at the bank." The draft is in a Washington bank at this day, bearing both signatures. rupted the old coal merchant, "which The two "old boys" got the money and the next day were skirmishing around for more.-New York Press.

Siam's King.

Slam's outspoken monarch is to visit Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle pext summer. He will go to Europe in his 2,500-ton steam yacht Maha Chakri, "Why, Mr. Bromley," said she, "I am which was built for him in Scotland four years ago.

EX-GOVENOR TALKS TO PHILA-

DELPHIA WORKINGMEN. Federal Judiciary Aiding Corpora-

tions to Destroy the Republic-Government Ownership and Control of Monopolies Desired. Address to Labor.

Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois adressed an audience of several thousand people at Washington Park, Philadelphia, Monday afternoon. His subject was

"Municipal and Government Ownership and Government by Injunction." The event which brought the ex-Governor to Philadelphia was the Labor Day celebration by the United Labor League. President Ernest Kreft occupied the chair and made the opening address. Ex-Gov. Altgeld spoke in part as follows:

geld spoke in part as follows:

The most serious problem that confronts the people of America to-day is that of rescuing their cities, their States and the Federal Government, including the Federal judiciary, from absolute control of corporate monopoly. How to restore the voice of the citizen in the government of his country, and how to put an end to those proceedings in some of the higher courts which are farce and mockery on one side and a criminal usurpation and oppression on the other.

Corporations that were to be servants, and begged the privilege of supplying cities with conveniences, or of serving the country at large, have become masters.

We have had thirty years of coloriess politics, in which both of the political parties were simply conveniences for organized greed. There was nothing to arouse the deep, simubering patriotism of the masses, and a race of politicians came to the front, many of whom had no convictions, but straddled every proposition and then waited to be seduced. They were men who made every promise to the laborer, and then betrayed him. Then men became instruments through which the corporations worked.

Having learned that vast sums can be extorted from the American people, the monopolies used a part of the wealth they got from this source to corrupt the people's representatives, and thus obtained unlimited privileges of plunder, until almost every great city in this country is tied and gagged.

privileges of plunder, until almost every great city in this country is tied and gagged, and cannot even enter a protest while being robbed. All of this falls with crushing force on the

All of this falls with crushing force on the laborer, for his hands must earn the taxes the landlord pays—he is forced to depend on the public conveniences, and always suffers under bad government.

An individual rarely has interest enough, or money enough, to bribe a city council or buy a legislature. But the corporations have both, and as the money all comes off the public they offer temptations that are too strong for the average man to resist.

Inasmuch as no government can endure in which corrupt greed not only makes the law, but decides who shall construe them, many of our best citizens are beginning to despair of the republic.

Every one of the great reforms carried out

of the republic.

Every one of the great reforms carried out in England and on the continent met with fierce opposition from the same classes that oppose them here, but the business sense and patriotic impulse of the people prevailed, and I believe will prevail here.

Even if private corporations were to serve as cheaper and better than we could serve ourselves we will be forced to take the corporations in order to prevent free institutions from being overthrown by corruption. This reason did not exist in Great Britain, yet the people took the corporations.

yet the people took the corporations. People Too Corrupt.

It is objected that the cities dare not take the corporations because of this rottenness, but we find that in so far as this condition relates to legislatures, city councils, etc., a well as to the higher officials, the most of well as to the higher officials, the most of is due to the temptations offered by the corporations, and it will continue just as long as the corporations exist, while the rottenness in departments is mostly due to the above of the corporation of the corporations of the corporation of the corporati ness in departments is mostly due to the absence of a proper civil service system. With the gradual introduction of an improved civil service system most of the little peculations will end. But let us suppose that municipal governments will not improve.

As things are now, the people have to bear the burden of corruption among officials, have to fatten a lot of politicians, and have to fill the coffers of insatiable corporations besides, while, if these corporations were wiped out, the sums which they now get could go into the public treasury, and the people themselves would again get control of their government, and they would no longer be sold by their own representatives, nor defeated in their purpose by a horde of rotten lobbyists, hired by corporations with money which has been extorted from the people themselves.

themselves.

So long as there was competition our people preferred to let it regulate everything, but competition is being entirely wiped out by pools and trusts and our people will be

devoured by vultures unless the government comes to their rescue.

In Great Britain and in many of the con-

In Great Britain and in many of the continental countries the governments maintain postal savings banks in which the poor can deposit their little savings from time to time and get a low rate of interest on them. In England this postal savings department, run in connection with the postoffice, performs a variety of service that is of the greatest benefit to the people.

In our country the poor people are left at the mercy of private individuals and private companies. The history of both, in banking as well as insurance, has been tainted with failures, bankruptcy and even frauds, and, owing to the high charges, our poor people are deprived of the benefit of life insurance. The total amount which any individual can deposit in a savings bank is not large, and consequently it does not interfere with the general business of the country, and instead of paying interest on bonds held by the rich of foreign countries, the government pays interest to its own people. of paying interest on bonds held by the rich of foreign countries, the government pays interest to its own people.

Nearly every government in the world, except ours, owns and operates its own telegraph and telephone lines, to the great advantage of its people. But we still give all the benefit to corporations.

An examination shows that the total cost of the construction and equipment of the Western Union telegraph line has been only between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000, yet it has issued stocks and bonds amounting to over \$97,000,000, and it is paying interest on this sum.

over \$97,000,000, and it is paying interest on this sum.

If the government were to take the telegraph at fair price and make it part of the postal system, and issue 3 per cent bonds for it, and were to maintain the present charges, the net earnings, after paying interest on the bonds, would pay for the entire system in about five years. On the other hand, if it should decide to do as Great Britain has done, that is, reduce the charges so as to bring the service within the reach of all the people, the charges could be cut in two and the system still be self-sustaining.

Great Con! Strike. Great Conl Strike.

In the spring of 1894 there was a strike on the part of the coal miners which extended nearly all over the United States, and which was so protracted that a coal famine ensued and many of the largest industrial establishments were obliged to shut down; and laboring men, who had no connection with that industry, were thrown out of employment and there was much derangement of the business of the country.

Since that time the conditions have been setting steadily worse, and finally in a spirit

Since that time the conditions have been getting steadily worse, and finally in a spirit of desperation, only three years after the last destructive strike, the miners of this country struck again—struck against hunger and struck against nakedness—and they have again made an honorable and heroic struggle to improve their condition.

But these things are now matter of history. The only question of interest to-day is how long shall this go on and where will it end? Hyenas are sometimes satiated and lie down to rest, leaving the world to others; but recent years have demonstrated that the hunger of corporations grows fiercer with the feeding, and that if left to have their way the contest must become fiercer and the public will at all times be in danger of a fuel famine gnd a general disturbance of its industries.

dustries.

On the other hand, if the miners are to be reduced to such a state of helplessness and degradation that they will not have the spirit to strike, if hunger and nakedness are to become natural conditions among the adults, and ignorance and crime are to be the environment of the children, then we will soon have in our country a large population that have in our country a large population that will be a constant menace to free govern-ment and republican institutions. Mr. Altgeld advocated Government ownership of the mines and also of all the

Government by Injunction.

The corporations discovered years ago that to control the construction of the law was even more important than to control the making of it, as the Federal judges hold office for life, are independent of the people and surrounded by moneyed influence, the corporations have constantly labored to secure the appointment to the Federal bench of men who they believed would be their friends, that is, men, who by mature, education and environment, would be in sympathy with them, and they now fly to these courts like the ancient murderers fled to cities of refuge. They do not buy the courts because it is not necessary.

Some years ago Congress passed the interstate commerce law for the purpose of protecting the public against overcharge and unjust discriminations. The corporations opposed this law and have succeeded in getting the Federal courts to destroy it by construction. Government by Injunction.

the Federal courts to destroy it by construction.

Again, Congress passed an income tax law to compel the concentrated wealth of the land to bear its share of the burdens of government. For a hundred years such laws had been held to be constitutional by the Supreme Court, but this time the great corporations objected and the Supreme Court at once came to their rescue and held the law to be unconstitutional. The favor of the opposition of the corporations has come to be almost the sole test of the constitutionality of a law.

Congress has passed some anti-trust laws for the protection of the public, but they are simply succred at by the Federal courts, and to-day the formation of trusts is almost the only industry that prospers in this country.

Nearly all efforts to curb corporations or to bring great oftenders to justice have been failures. In many cases the law and the courts seem to assume an apologetic attitude when facing men whose forms have been made rotund by ill gotten millions, while in many other cases both the law and the courts become terrible in their majesty when dealing with men whose forms are bent, whose

become terrible in their majesty when dealing with men whose forms are bent, whose ever since."—New York Sun.

clothes are poor and whose stomachs are empty. The fact that the bony and industrious hands of these men helped to create the capital that is now setting its heel on their necks and crushing their families does no help them.

help them.

Not content with the law as they found it, the Federal courts, in their engerness to serve the corporations, have usurped the functions belonging to the legislative and executive branches of the government and have invented a new form of tyranny called government by injunction. be found in the books.

ernment by injunction.

During the entire century in which this During the entire century in which this continent was developed, when our railroads, our factories and our cities were built, no government by injunction was heard of, nor is it heard of in any other country to-day. The law of the land was ample for all purposes. Life and property were protected, order was maintained, law was enforced and our nation became the wonder of the earth. And the law of the land as it existed for over a century is ample for every purpose to-day.

Age of Plunder.

But when the great leaders of industry began to pass away, then there came to the front a class of manipulators who knew nothing about the art of building, but who had learned the art of legalized robbery, and these manipulators and plunderers demanded a new form of government. The former leaders allowed the laborer a little of the bread he tolled for, but the new manipulators are presented to the second control of the bread he tolled for, but the new manipulators are second control of the bread he tolled for, but the new manipulators are second control of the bread he tolled for, but the new manipulators are second control of the bread he tolled for, but the new manipulators are second control of the second control of th bread he tolled for, but the new manipulators wanted It all. The laborers were entirely at the mercy of these men. They first got hungry and then restive—a whip was needed to restore contentment, and the Federal courts prompt by furnished it.

ly furnished it.

Government by Injunction operates this way: When a judge wants to do something not authorized by law he simply makes a law to suit himself. That is, he sits down in his chambers and issues a kind of ukase, which he calls an injunction, against the people of an entire community or of a whole State, forbidding whatever he sees lit to forbid, and which the law does not forbid, and commanding whatever he sees fit to command, and which the law does not command—for when the law forbids or commands a thing no injunction is necessary.

commanding whatever he sees fit to command, and which the law does not command—for when the law forbids or command—for when the law forbids or commands a thing no injunction is necessary.

Having thus issued his ukase, the same judge has men arrested, and sometimes dragged fifty or a hundred miles from their homes to his court on a charge of violating the injunction—that is contempt of court. And the men after lying in prisons a while, are tried, not by a jury, as is required by the constitution when a man is charged with a crime, but they are tried by the same judge whose dignity they are charged with having offended, and they are sentenced to prison at the mere pleasure of this judge, who is at once legislator, judge and executioner.

When the czar of Russia issues a ukase he leaves it to other men to enforce, but not so with these ujdges.

Recently a judge in West Virginia Issued an injunction forbidding the exercise of free speech and actually forbidding men from marching on the highway, no matter how peaceable they might be. There are a few noble men on the Federal bench who have refused to prostitute their courts at the bidding of corrupt greed, but they will in time have to follow precedents set by the others. It will be noticed that these injunctions are simply a whip with which to lash the back of labor. It is also apparent that if they succeed they must ultimately destroy the Interesta In whose behalf they are now issued and that they are therefore short-sighted.

For if the laborers of this country are ever reduced to the helpless condition of the laboring classes in some European countries—a condition in which they will have no purchasing power—then the great American market must disappear and our great railroads and industrial properties will not be worth 50 cents on the \$1.

Giancing at this proceeding, we find that it entirely supersedes government by law and according to the forms of law as guaranteed by the constitution, and it substitutes government by law and according to the forms of law as land, and Sewell, of New Jersey, born in Ireland.

Glancing at this proceeding, we find that it entirely supersedes government by law and according to the forms of law as guaranteed by the constitution, and it substitutes government according to the whims, caprice or prejudice of an individual and is therefore a clear usurpation of power and a crime. Shall the corporations of this land be permitted not only to devour our substance, but also to destmoy our libertles?

My friends, let us save our institutions; government by injunction must be crushed.

If the government takes some of the great government by injunction must be crushed.

If the government takes some of the great corporations, then there will not be so many corporation men appointed to the bench. But the constitution has pointed out a way to end these usurpations without having the government take the corporations, and that way is by impeachment. Every one of these judges, whether of high or low degree, who has been trampling on the constitution and usurping power not given him is subject to impeachment.

Consigned to Infamy.

Consigned to Infamy.

The American people can remove every one of them and consign them to that infamy which is now embalming the memory of Jeffries.

But this cannot be done so long as Congress is made up largely of men who are mere corporation conveniences. It will be necessary to send men to Congress who will be true to the people. This may not happen at the next election, nor yet at the next; but it must come, and must come soon.

Providence has ordained that nothing shall go on forever. Our fathers said that every lane had a turn. We have been traveling in a lane that has run in the same direction for thirty years, and are approaching a turn. Yea, my friends, do not despair. A turn in the road is already in sight, and if the American people are but true to their nobler in stincts they will soon be restored to their inheritance while institutes and librate seed. ican people are but true to their nobler in stincts they will soon be restored to their inheritance, while justice and liberty, equa rights and equal privileges will cover our land with a halo of glory and give our peo-ple a new century of prosperity and happi

ness.

But if they do not rise in their manhood and stand for the principles of eternal justice, then all is lost.

This is Labor day throughout the United States and many beautiful things will be said about the dignity of labor, but I want to say to you that if our government is not rescued from corruption and if the snaky form of government by injunction is not crushed, then it would have been better for your children if they had never been born.

BRYAN AT ST. LOUIS.

Eloquent Nebraskan Talks on Eco nomic Problems to a Large Crowd. The feature of Labor Day celebration n St. Louis was an address by W. J. Bryan, at Concordia Park. The biggest crowd ever seen in the park greeted the speaker. His speech throughout was enthusiastically applauded. Previous to the meeting, Mr. Bryan reviewed a parade of 15,000 laboring men. Mr. Bryan spoke, in

part, as follows:

While I find pleasure in participating in the exercises of this day, I am also actuated While I find pleasure in participating in the exercises of this day. I am also actuated by a sense of duty, because the observance of Labor day affords me an opportunity for the discussion of those questions which especially concern the producers of wealth. A form of government like ours makes it possible for the people to have such legislation as they desire, but even then it is possible for a few persons to overreach the people as a whole. The welfare of the people must be sought not in the securing of special privileges to themselves, but in the denying of special privileges to themselves, but in the denying of special privileges to anyone.

The labor organizations have been one of the most potent influences in improving the condition of the wage earners. Labor organizations are almost entirely responsible for the fact that skilled labor wages have not fallen as much as prices, although they have not always succeeded in keeping employment up to full time.

While giving to these organizations credit for what they have done, it is only fair to suggest that neither labor organizations nor any other form of protection can secure to the labor permanent immunity if the general level of prices continues to fall. The lidle man is the menace to the man who has employment, and the number of lidle men must

level of prices continues to fall. The idle man is the menace to the man who has employment, and the number of idle men must necessarily increase if we have a monetary system which constantly raises the value of the dollar and constantly lower the market value of the products of labor.

Arbitration of differences between large corporate employers and their employes is one of the political reforms most needed by wage earners. Until arbitration is secured the strike is the only weapon within the reach of labor. Society at large is interested in the application of the principle of arbitration to the differences which arise from time to time between corporations and their employes.

to time between corporations and their employes.

Laboring people have a special interest just now in securing relief from what is aptly described as "government by injunction." The extent to which the writ of injunction has been abused within recent years has aroused a hostility which is almost universal. It is only a question of time when government by injunction will be cured by legislation.

The main purpose of the writ of injunction is to avoid trial by jury. Trial by jury is more important to the American people today than it ever was before in American history. It was originally intended as protection against the royalty and it is to-day the main protection of the people against plutocracy which is to the country what royalty is under a monarchial form of government.

Said "Poke and Beans." Joe Cavan, who has had a whirlwind experience in the South and West, said to the crowd in the same old place, the untown hotel:

"My advice to you all is, be natural. Do not try to deceive people with your affected talk or in your clothes. You will be certain to show the cloven foot somewhere. I was at a dinner once in St. Louis. It was given by Gov. Marmaduke. Before we had given our orders, for at a Western dinner every man has the privilege of saying what he wants, the Governor asked each one of his guests where he hailed from. One was from Tennessee, one from Illinois, one from California. The East was not represented, so I handed in my card from Vermont. Just then the waiter passed the bill of fare, and my ruling passion asserting itself, 'Poke and beans,' said I, in my natural voice.

souri vehemently, 'you're from Georgy. No man from Vermont ever said "poke and beans," and your scheme of passing for a Yankee, sub, is reprehensible, and will cost you the wine." "I have sailed under my own colors

"'Cavan,' said the Governor of Mis-

A Railway in the Tree fops. It may not be known outside the it is nevertheless a tact, that in Sono-

the coast, may be seen an actual road bed in the tree tops. Between the Clipper mills and Stuleader of the herd carefully picked the

deep ravine, the trees are sawed off on out of danger. a level and the timber and ties laid on the stumps. In the center of the ravine mentioned two huge redwood trees. standing side by side, form a substantial support, and they are cut off seventy-five feet above the ground, and cars

a terminus at San Francisco, Petaluma Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. or Chicago, but merely to convey heavy timber from the wood to their mill There are many places in our redwood forests where this example might be followed profitably, as it would be cut saw and lay the ties on the stumps

than to remove the trees. We can boast of a broad-gauge, a narrow-gauge, and a road on the tree top-yet we are not all happy.

They Cannot Be President. Among the eminent members of the United States Senate who can never be Minnesota, born in Norway: Gallinger, of New Hampshire, born in Ontario; Jones, of Nevada, born in England; McMillan, of Michigan, born in On tario: Mantle, of Montana, born in England; Pasco, of Florida, born in Eng-

Mere Bundles of Nerves Some prevish, querulous people seem mere pundles of nerves. The least sound agitates helr sensoriums and ruffles their tempers. No doubt they are born so. But may not their

nervousness be ameliorated, if not entire relieved? Unquestionably, and with Ho etter's Stomach Bitters. By cultivatin heir digestion, and insuring more comple assimilation of the food with this admiral issimilation of the local varieties, they will experience a speed and very perceptible gain in nerve quitud Dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and the atism yield to the Bitters.

A condemned murderer wrote the fol lowing letter from jail to his family: 'I suppose the boys have all grown to manhood since I have been confined here. If my lawyer is still living please hunt bim up and tell him I am curiou to know how my new trial comes of before I die. I know that the judge who sentenced me must have long sine passed to his reward, but my lawyer who was a young man at the time, may still be living."

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

New Uses for Hair. During the last year or two tons of hair have been packed between the plates of a certain part of war vessels. Hair is very elastic, and thus affords a very effective backing to metal. Again, it is being used very satisfactorily to form a kink of fender which is thrown over the side of a vessel to prevent her scraping against the dock-to take the place, in fact, of the more commonly

To pick up an opal argues the ac-

A striking example of the intelligence eighborhood where 't is situated, but of elephants was seen in Middletown Conn., the other day during a circus ma County, California, we have an parade. A small child on Broad street original and successful piece of railroad got away from its mother and toddled engineering and building that is not to out into the street. Before any one could realize what the child was up to In the upper part of this county, neat it was directly in front of the herd of elephants. Every one expected to see the little one crushed to death, but the

> Shake Into Your Shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the

loaded with heavy saw logs pass over Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting them with as much security as if it or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain were framed in the most scientific man-ner. cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold "All reads lead to Rome," except this by all druggists and shoe stores. By one. The builers never contemplated mail for 25 cents, in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S.

An enormous lobster was recently sent to Tracy-le-Mont, Oise, from Lorient, where it had been put up to auction in the usual manner. It was only cheaper to grade through with a cross half an inch under three feet in length, its claws were the size of two hands. and it weighed more than eleven pounds.

There is a Class of People Who are injured by the use of coffee Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most President because they were born in a delicate stomach receives it without disforeign country are Knute Nelson, of tress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-fourth as much. Children may drink it with great

> Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O. It took twenty-eight years for an Arkansas wife to learn that no woman can live happily with a pigeon-toed

benefit, 15c, and 25c, per package.

Word comes from all quarters that the neatest and most satisfactory die for col-oring the beard a Brown or Black is

onsiders pleasure the highest good. Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a godsend to me.-Wm. B. McClellan,

During the reign of Numa Pompilius, 700 B. C., an experiment was made with wooden money.

Home Seekers' Excursion West,

Northwest and Southwest

Are offered via The Nickel Plate Road

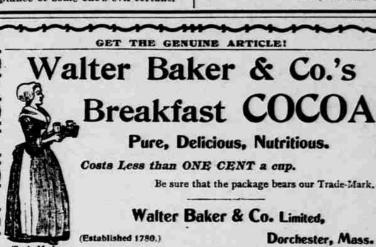
are for the round trip. Inquire of agents. In 1620 the first large copper coins

to private leaden tokens.

Thousands Tell Of marvellous cures of scrofula, hip disease, sores, humors, ulcers, dyspepsia, atism, catarrh and other diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine has done a world of good by making

gestion, giving rosy cheeks, and clear, healthy complexions to old and young. Hood's Sarsa-

Hood's Pills are purely vegeta



SAPOLIO

IS LIKE A GOOD TEMPER, "IT SHEDS A BRIGHTNESS



I know a lady who was troubled with what her doctors termed intestinal indigestion. Her last doctor had her pursue the Salisbury treatment, which consists of eating only beef and bread dried in the oven and drinking all the hot water she could. I have seen her in the office where she is employed walk along with a glass filled with water steaming hot. The Salisbury treatment did give her some relief and she persisted in it for three months. It was then that she was induced to try Ripans Tabules, and now she finds that there are many eatables (chicken for instance) which she was not allowed to eat at first which she can now eat without distress. She says Ripans Tabules seem to counteract the acidity of her stomach. Their effect upon her has been wonderful and the relief she gets is as much as she ever experienced with the Salisbury treatment, and she can now choose from a more

A new style packet containing ten Ripans Tabules in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—for five cents. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartous (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (ten tabules) will be sent for five cents.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.

JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. G.
Late Principal Examiner U. 8. Pension Bureau.

Syrs. in last war, kaminer U. 8. Pension Bureau. SORE EYES DE ISAACTHOMPSONS EYE WATER

PISO'S CURE FOR
GURES WHERE ALL EISE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
in these. Sold by druggrets. ONSUMETION

EEVANS CHEMICAL CO. gent or p

art's Point, where the road crosses a babe up with its trunk and swung it

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

No man can be brave who thinks pain the greatest evil; nor temperate who

Chester, Fla., Sept. 17, 1895.

Sept. 21st, Oct. 5th and 19th at about one were coined in England, putting an end

pure blood, restoring appetite and di

ceptance of some one's evil fortune.